UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVI. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845. WHOLE NO. 1241.

Original Poetry.

THE HILL SIDE.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY HENRY MORFORD.

The giant heaths of giant trees
Fall crushed upon his air,
The last oak totters in the breeze,
The Hill Side's growing bare
The fair sunlight that used to play
With flickering shadow there,
Comes with a silent embroidery ray,
It never used to wear!

No other heart has wept
More that hill side has been
The fairest I have loved and wept —
He edge o'er has seen
No scarce benign treetops by
Beneath the foliage green,
From every land and every sky,
Of every shape and mien.

I used to lie with upturned eye
In boyhood's earlier stage,
Where'er I grasped a book leaf delight
The sentiment page
And all the leaves came again
From many a happier age,
With read and lance that bore sunsin
The poesies of the page!

There came the prince with hawk and hound,
There rang the outlaw's horn,
Rolled over it some knight errant bound
In every doll were born
And wedded were the kindly fay
With battle spent and worn
Dropped beauty at close of day
Where the spring laid at morn.

And I am sad—the warrior's home,
His hawk and legend are fled,
The Hill Side of the woodman's crime,
The trees are falling and dead.
Grey stone and stone are shadowless,
And with that broken shade,
Have gilded new collegiate
The forms that fancy made.

THE CONTAGION.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY ONE INFECTED.

There's a disease that's spreading wide,
We see it rage on every side,
As down on Oxford Street it strides,
It rushes in its career.

To mad the breath the clear blue skies,
Where'er one Poland, bleeding, lies,
This wild contagion took its rise,
The self-styled "Czar" of the East

Then o'er the worse it flying came;
It caught the powder touched by flame:
It seized all hearts that were not tame,
And now is raging here.

Its symptoms are, a lifted heel,
A scowl like, fierce and
A twirl that makes one's heart to feel,
In everywhere it ought.

A fearfully terrific leap,
Enough to rouse you from your sleep,
And make your very countenance weep,
To see its dread control.

But oh! I need not point it out,
You all have caught one this I fear,
As sure as everyone is full corner,
Le Petite Bo soldier.

Original Tales.

THE MINIATURE.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY EDWARD F. WELD.

[The leading events of the following narrative, were communicated to the writer, by an officer formerly in the Canadian service.]

CHAPTER I.

Taking us as a whole, I do not believe that I yearn by inheritance, scantier paid, shabbier dressed, more lonely and companionable set of men were ever thrown together. Scarcely two of a country by birth, we were embarked in service quite unlike our uniform feathers spoke of no recent fledging.

Mark Tapley himself, would really have found our situation a rare one to be jolly in—and of late, "we had been laying on our oars," with the exception of occasionally attacking a defenceless farmhouse, driving off the cattle of the inmates, and robbing their corn-fields and hen-roosts. "All is fair in time of war," and so man could live on fighting, more especially when there was none of that to be done.

The sacred cause of liberty" demanded our services, and we were honored. Our appetites craved food, and we were thrown to.

"We are the true republicans my boys, men that outdo Cincinnatus himself in luxury does not regret that he washed his own shirts. But I am afraid it will be some time before I do the like again. Yesterday I had two shirts, now I can count one besides the nice remnants that will do for bandages. A blessing on the girl that blushed the last farewell to me as I was quietly and swiftly gaining the open bay. "Ah!" said Rudish McVeye, as true hearted an Irishman as ever remembered his birth-place, as he hung his tatters to the breeze.

Nor was poor Rudish alone in his poverty. The deserted girl cried "Ah, Kit," and there answered for all. One thing he was possessed of, which left him still a rich man—a happy disposition. Ever brave, kind and cheerful in battle or ball-room, starving or at a feast he was one and the same, beloved as much by those whose purse-strings it was to obey him as by his equals. There was not a sailor in the fleet that would not offer with pleasure to wash his linen—but as he jokingly said, "no man could take the same interest in it—and then the diversion, beside the feelings of veneration, it gave me too. What! Her hands could pull the flax, her fingers tend the loom—and then, ten to one, her pretty bare feet danced upon the cloth, before it knew a wash-woman's hand; and direl the stitch in them—and they hold on like her love—but what she took herself—and I, too—bound to be jolly, and I was so, I did it, and in earnest of the same, I wish I had more of it to do. For well I know with the next half dozen, I'll give one my soul, and the opportunity. It is Mr. McVeye, you will be then, though they that have the rule of you, never put one to the test, and I'll be bound to ten you had for Rudish. Never mind, Satan will count his own yet, and then it isn't their shadow will be left to waste yet."

Thus the warmhearted Irishman continued, now apostrophizing the shirts, and their mates, and now whispering certain persons at home who evidently stood in his light. At last one of his messmates interrupted him.

"Rudish, do you ever think of say thing else but that girl?"

"Will you tell me of anything else worth a thought? Is there any in a free condition to try now with a perfect right to go naked and no way of avoiding it. Is it bravery? they say it takes a bold man to rob a church. Is it generosity? if you are good at that, you will soon stand in need of it yourself. It's all bothration—gammon the whole of it—there's nothing after all worth a thought on earth but a woman."

"Why, what are you fighting in a foreign service for?"

"The very thing, my boy! what else would an Irishman do the likes for but a woman? if you could look in the ranks of old Spain, in the army and navy of this republic, and in your own country, my boy, in the days of '76—any where when you could find an Irishman, and sorry the place they are scarce in—you would find nine out of ten with a big heart and the biggest share of that some woman's. With the women it's much the same, except they are all heart, not forgetting that they will have some for themselves. But my shirt is dry—and what is more there goes the signal for all of us, there is something in the wind beside hunting, rest sure of that!"

The "fleet" at the time lay at Poonah, and were most truly in a miserable condition, as government was bare of money, and destitute of resources. Unfortunately it was at a season of the year when the sea was to inhale a fever—cruising from more than one cause was out of the question, and the confined air on board ship but added to the sickness with which many of the men and officers were suffering. Temporary quarters were provided on shore, and well and sick were sent to them, leaving but barely enough on board to act as ship keepers who were relieved daily. Our condition was not much better on shore, we were told contemplated an attack, hoping from our defenceless situation to gain an easy victory.

The signal alluded to above was hoisted at Cortmolore's quarters as a recall to all who had strayed away from their immediate posts. It was in the afternoon, and before sundown, men and stores were all embarked, and springs clapped on all the cables, so that in case of an attack on the "broadside" could be brought to bear.

In saying all were so moored I was wrong. There was one exception. A small schooner, or rather non-descript gun boat, schooner rigged, was warped into the outer reads, and manned by Gralis from the French and some few others with a short scope at a single anchor ready for sea. The service she was to embark in was a secret as yet, but she had been provisioned for a cruise. The officers who were to take command of her had the honor of being termed volunteers. For instance a corporal descended the number of officers of each grade was distributed, together with a notification of place and time to meet that they might go on board in a body otherwise upon whom the duty should devolve. The craft we have spoken of had been nicknamed the "Fly," as she had been built for that for foraging excursions, and the officers with the exception of her commander were promoted in this way.

"Hurrah for the Pilleraw!" said Rudish, as he joined the assembly now called together. "It's no lonesome cruising that she'll be on, a more round grape and ammunition sent aboard than has been wasted in a long time, and the Commodore before he quits the station of the officers were aboard the better. So here goes —I'm on her books for one."

"Do you volunteer?" said Mark Tapley.

"Volunteer!—you may well say that, when a man can't help himself. No—but I have a presentiment that I'll be—and that's better."

"Well," spoke another, "how shall we decide?"

"Pass the dice," cried Rudish, "it is the shortest method, and it comes handy to you all. What say? Are you agreed? the throw the lower the number."

"Aye—aye!" was the unanimous answer.

"Here goes, then," he exclaimed, as he threw the first die—"I knew it when I said dice—three aces!"

It became Rudish's lot to go, and mine to accompany him. Turning to me, he said, "Well, Scott, there will be only one of us two come back alive. Now, what do you say to a sworn partnership, as she had been built for us, otherwise upon whom the duty should devolve. The craft we have spoken of had been nicknamed the "Fly," as she had been built for that for foraging excursions, and the officers with the exception of her commander were promoted in this way.

"Agreed!" I answered, and we shook hands.

"Now

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1845.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any persons sending TWO DOLLARS in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post for one year, and one of the last novels.

For THREE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, and one of the new novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, and one of the new novels.

For TEN DOLLARS, eight copies of the United States Saturday Post, and either of the new novels.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, seventeen copies of the United States Saturday Post, and two novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine.

For TEN DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of the Ladies' National Magazine.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The news of this week, though not startling or wonderful, is important. The feverishness of the public mind upon the subject of our Foreign Relations seems completely to have passed away. Authoritative statements, from sources which are entitled to credit, have resolved the rumored "activity" in Washington, down to the usual summer dullness and stillness of that city of magnificent distances; and the views which we took in our last of the probabilities of war with England are fully supported. There is no more danger of a rupture with that power now than there has been for the last ten years; and there is much the appearance of danger than there has been at some periods during that time. And as to a war with Mexico, the fact (for that we think we must be conceded) that she has opened negotiations with Texas, on any terms, effectually blocks the chariot of war in that direction.

A great change has come over the public mind during the "Thirty Years' Peace," relative to war and its belongings. Time was, when it was glorious per se. Our ideas, thoughts and feelings, inherited from our European progenitors, made fighting the virtue par excellence to which all others were subordinate. The origin of this fallacy was in earlier times. When kings and nobles lived for plunder, to gratify private and personal pique and malice, or rent a State in civil war to establish the right of one royal family over that in the succession; and the consequent enrollment and influence of this family, that, or the other, the blows and wounds, the loss of life and suffering were the share of the people, while the main profit and emolument were the stake for which the magnates jousted.

In earlier times, before Christianity had obtained its proper reading in relation to warfare, and before it exerted the influence it now does, soldiers were tempted by immediate profit. Men who ordered thanks to be rendered heaven for a victory, and solemn peals of joy to go up from the temples to the God of Love and Mercy, permitted rape and rapine, robbery and murder to the soldiers, as their perquisites for the part they had performed in slaughtering God's image, according to army regulations. The work of death in military ranks, and under governmental sanction, was rewarded to the doers by permitting them to indulge in all manner of ferocious wickedness—beastly and horrid brutality, on their own individual account. Women were abandoned to nameless cruelties —private houses were sacked and plundered, and man, woman and babe, were then linked over the body of the dead and wounded, to plunder it—perhaps of the Widow bestowed by a mother or a wife. If the yet unexpired victim resisted—or begged for a drop of water—or relied up his dying eyes beseeching for a last act only of commiseration from a fellow mortal, he was heartlessly passed by, or felt in his dying moments the wrenching away from his grasp of some affection ornamental trifle, on which his last look would fain have been cast, before his eyes were closed forever. But the horrors of a field after the battle—of a town sacked and taken, we cannot paint.

The civilized mind revolts from such atrocities. The spread of intelligence, and the influence of Christianity compelled those for whose benefit war was undertaken, to invent a glow for its horrors. "Glory" was held up as a screen to hide the ghastly skeleton from the public eye—patriotism was distorted into not a mere apologist, but a reason for crime. Duty to ones country—duty falsely presented too—was made paramount to the duty of man to his Maker—as if one real obligation of virtue could interfere with another. Even the pulpit brought forward the monstrous fallacy in morals, that, whatever were the character of a war, and however iniquitous and atrocious an attack or an engagement, all individual responsibility ceased upon enlistment, and the soldier could sin with impunity, and have the debit passed to the account of his crown or his country.

Literature and art were pressed into the service, and even woman was beguiled to lend her aid to hide the ghastly ugliness of wounds and to drown the piteous cries of woe. While nations were trapped into acting, speaking and thinking as automatons in the cause, the subject of war was mentioned; and Christian nations went on for ages, in imitating the worst crimes of the unchained, without their excuse.

A better understanding of the true state of the case, and of man's individual responsibility, has grown out of the freedom of the mind. A proof of this was seen in the provision of our institutions, which embody a principle which some of our statesmen would do well to think of, forget, which make a war offensive, or a war for conquest, unconstitutional. The whole policy of our republic is against it. The whole attention of our military and naval armaments is *defence* of our rights, and of our country. Of this system, the appropriations for our military establishments, we are justified in doing so, to resist aggression, and protect our country. In defence of this we should all be found, and the true American patriot—unless by his education forbidden, may take up arms and in such a cause only, we think the duty of the negro is engaged in honorable war. At the same time, we can respect the opinions of those who hold all violence and war to be sinful.

All efforts to make the United States a military nation have signally failed. Men who have something to live for, will not be apt to throw it away. Those who are barely sufficient to live, on precarious resources are glad of a shilling a day, and the chance of a red coat and able food and clothes. Of course when we say that the United States is not a military nation, we do not mean that it is not prepared in sufficient courage and patriotism to defend its rights, and to command respect. A strictly military people we consider to be that class who war to plunder, and panic for conquest—or, in short English, the plundering of other nations in a glorious" manner. Such characteristics of the United States are not. Military regulations and enrolment are inimcal to the great body, as is shown in the opposition into which the "militia system" has fallen, all over the land.

The English, as a nation, are no longer the warlike people that they once were. Some of the best writers in that country are engaged, and long have been, in stripping war of its ornaments. Satire, eloquence, poetry—all unite in point the naked deficiency which bloody glory had so long and so skilfully concealed. The independent of a New York paper remind the man who could get into military trappings. Brass lace and pipe-clay were the highest desires of many a Sumpkin, and glory, loyalty and the service of king and country had charms, as they were artfully quoted, to make men forget every thing else. Now, times have changed. Martial and Naval songs are considered very well after dinner, or in the Almo-piece at the theatre, but their sentiments are very generally regarded, under other circumstances, as coming under the not very elegant, but certainly quite expressive designation of "gammon."

In all these remarks—and there are many more of them than we intended to make—we beg to be understood not as dispensing true bravery, in a good cause; and no cause can be better than the defence of one's own land. That there is the highest reverence in the world for such their lives in their country's service; and it is to be like the sound of a drum, to read the annals of our Revolution, to hear of those who held themselves ready, when need shall come to free danger, and sacrifice themselves, if the public safety to keep up individual consistency. To be willing to do, is to show how much public sentiment has changed, both in England and in this country, in regard to war of itself considered.

Both nations now look upon war as a great evil—a calamity to be shunned, and a great crime to be punished. Such was not the opinion universally entered upon. The people of both countries, are learning each individual for himself to keep his individual conscience. The glittering and beautiful accessories and advocates of war, are coming to be regarded like the concealment of a rattlesnake's fangs in the grass, whose look is beauty, but whose touch is death. Both nations are sufficiently jealous of their rights. Each has a great sense of honor, upon war as the *first step* in a dispute. The day has passed, when the Ministry of England can, safely for their own power, bring on a movement of the people afterward; and in this country that state of things has never yet arrived.

While we write, the Hibernia brings later news from England—diminishing the fear to cent. what little shadow of chance of war there was. Robert Peel will seem to have employment sufficient at home just now; and we should not be at all surprised, if the completion of the measures he has in hand should lead to a longer ferment and more protracted difficulty than he has anticipated. The excitement among the people against the Irish Bill in Parliament proceeded; and at the time of the steamer's leaving, it appeared to be undiminished.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.

We have often spoken of the little confidence which can safely be placed in rumors from Washington, when any subject is pending, which affects the public mind in interest. The letter writers, of course, desire to find something afloat in the political metropolis of which the several censors of the press, which they find a rumor afloat, lose no time in giving it currency. We last week had an extract from the National Intelligencer, upon the small foundation which exists for any "war rumors," and this week we give a paragraph from the Globe, in the same vein; and the consequent enrollment and influence of this family, that, or the other, the blows and wounds, the loss of life and suffering were the share of the people, while the main profit and emolument were the stake for which the magnates jousted.

"Some of the newspapers and letter writers in Washington have indulged to an extra session of Congress. It has been said, that the proposition was discussed in the Cabinet on one day last week; Monday, we believe! As such announcements are only calculated to produce an undue agitation of the public mind, and not to display a degree of excitement on the part of the cabinet, which does not exist, we deem it best, at once, to contradict the rumor. We certainly do not understand that the negotiation about Oregon is at an end; that our administration is determined or willing to terminate it; or that there is no prospect of its ultimately adjusting the dispute; or that it must necessarily lead to breaking up the peace of the two countries."

There has been a new rumor started during the week, which we presume will receive notice at the hands of the editors of The Union. We allude to the story that Sir George Simpson has been appointed by the British Government, Governor of Oregon. The Union says that there must be some mistake in this rumor. Sir George Simpson, [who is now in this city, we consider] Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. We deem very much whether the deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company has not been mistaken for a governor of Oregon. It is also a questionable compliment to the crown would, or perhaps could appoint, under present circumstances, a governor of Oregon. But, if the above paragraph should prove to be correct, there remains to be shown whether the event act of appointing a governor of the British Government does not amount to an act of war; whether Great Britain is not claiming of right, the territory over which she appoints an acting governor; and whether the British administry can reconcile the objections which have been made to the act of appointing the declaration in his inaugural, to an act of this description.

There is yet another way in which the rumors may have some foundation, which our editorial brethren appear to have overlooked. It will be remembered that those of the settlers in Oregon who recognize the government of the United States have applied for the laws of our territories. Perhaps Sir George may have received instructions to adjudicate between English subjects, not in the capacity of the Hudson Bay Company, who may be in Oregon. The whole story, however, looks to us exceedingly improbable.

TEXAS.

Intelligence from Texas to the 21st ult. On the 15th President Jones issued his proclamation, summoning Congress to assemble in extra session, on Monday, the 16th of June, to consult and determine in the case of and to act in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of Texas." The President of the United States, in the course of his Message, in which the annexation resolutions conferred, noted the resolutions, and not the plan of Mr. Jackson.

The same arrival brings no intelligence, and of a character which appears authentic, that Mexico has offered to treat with Texas on the basis of independence." It is also said that the Texian Government has answered these propositions, and that the first step which Mexico would probably be received on or about the 1st of July. It is pretty clearly understood that British influence is at work in Mexico, at least, and that the "basis of independence" means that Texas is to pledge herself against union with the United States. And if we can judge any thing from the tone of the papers, we are induced to suppose that the administration of Texas is opposed to the idea of the ultimate existence of Texas, as an independent nation; but, on the other hand, the people, so far as popular meetings are any index, are strongly in favor of annexation.

Among the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the people, we find the following, which is an opinion that it is the duty of the Government

of Texas to consummate the union at once, "without submitting the question of the option of any foreign or European power." This carries strong proof with it, that English diplomacy has been exerted, in a covert manner to prevent the union of Texas to the United States. The delay of President Jones in summoning the Congress, is another indicator that he desires to get the joint Mexican and English proposition before Congress, at least, as soon as the U. States.

NEW JERSEY METHODISTS.

From the proceedings of the Methodist Conference, late in session at Mount Holly, N. J., we perceive that the salaries of the Methodist Church, in New Jersey, show its increase to have been very rapid during a few years past, and its general prosperity to be in advance of other denominations. For the year 1844 they stand as follows:

Ministerial Missions,	170
Churches and Chapels,	87
Sunday School Scholars,	12,000
Communicants,	8,000

The number of members of a New York paper remains the same.

It is pleasing to see among the ministers called together by this occasion, some of those old veterans in the work of evangelization, to whom the people in the more destitute and sparsely settled portions of our State owe so much for their self-denying services in years gone by. If we were to judge by the appearance of many of the young men who are coming forward to take their places, the field will yet be unworthy to sustain the reputation of their fathers.

MEXICO.

Since our last we have later dates, viz: to the 21st of April from Vera Cruz, and to the 17th from the city of Mexico. By these dates we perceive that the joint committee of both houses to whom was referred the subject of Texas, made a report on the 17th of April. This report is sufficiently bellicose, but it cannot be adopted before it becomes of any consequence, except to the Mexican Congress. An extra session was called on the 9th of April, at which the report was made, we do not think that the Mexican Congress is inclined to be very quick in the trigger in this matter. Moreover, with the news from Texas before us, we believe that she resolutions, or articles, or whatever they may be called, will be adopted at all. Even when they are, it will be observed that they only declare the right of the government to make certain belligerent demonstrations—and that it may take certain steps. The report, after a long introduction, in which the United States is likened to Ancient Rome, which, under the name of liberty, subdued the world, concludes by submitting two *projets* to the consideration of Congress.

The first is preceded by a preamble, declaring that, whereas the United States have refused to accept the decision of the Mexican Cabinet, whereas, such a mode of appropriating foreign territory is which will hinder calamity day, in a monstrous invasion upon the peace of the world and the sovereignty of Mexico, and whereas, this act had long been in preparation, even while the United States were professing peace and friendship with Mexico, and while the latter respected and observed scrupulously the terms of existing treaties between the two countries; and whereas, the said annexation is a violation of the most important principle of society, an assault upon the rights of Mexico, an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and measure hostile, independent and political existence, therefore, the Congress of the Mexican Republic solemnly declares that the law of the United States for the annexation of Texas to the aforesaid Union is to be respect impairs the rights which Mexico possesses and which she reserves to herself entire.

Furthermore, that the United States having disregarded the principles upon which are founded the rights of amity, commerce and relation, and more especially of boundary, Congress considers them violated by the United States.

And finally, that the unjust usurpation of which it is sought to make Mexico the victim, makes it her duty to take up arms in her defence, to oppose such usurpation, and with the full and rightful determination to use all her resources and power to prevent the dismemberment decreed by the United States.

The second *projet* contains four articles which are as follows

1st—The Mexican nation calls upon her sons to defend their independence, threatened by the usurpation of the United States, which is sought to be consummated by a decree passed by Congress and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

Second—Therefore, the Government will employ all the force (public power) to set forth its entire permanent and active military force, agreeably to the decree given on 4 July against.

Third—For the preservation of public order, and the maintenance of her institutions, and if necessary, as a reserve for the army, the Government is virtue of the powers given to her on the 8th of December, 1844, may levy the number of troops which will deemed proper, in the name of defenders of independence and the nation.

Fourth—With a view to the efficient maintenance of the rights of the Republic, the Government is authorized to procure all extraordinary resources which may be deemed necessary, making known to Congress the measures it may adopt to be taken, conformably to the constitution.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The great Religious Anniversaries are now in progress of celebration in the City of New York. We select the most interesting particulars.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—From the statements of Mr. F. H. Bradford, Jr., one of the secretary, we learn that the society has put into circulation 175,000 Bibles and Testaments in different languages during the past year, and during the year ending last November were 87,071 do, exceeding the receipts of the previous year by 17,000. The Testaments, 6,908 Testaments were distributed during this period of time, making 13,981, while the present year only 6,000 have been given. All these were distributed, showing an increase of about 9,000 volumes. During the half year which ended on the 1st inst. 597 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed, showing still a large increase upon the operations of last year.

AMERICAN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The seventeenth anniversary of this American benevolent institution was held in the Tabernacle, on Monday evening. The exercises generally were of deep interest. The Secretary read an abstract of the annual report, in which it appears that many and cheering facts were developed regarding the social and moral improvement of the men who visit the great inland waters, as well as those who were employed on the seaboard. Mariner's Churches are increasing in every direction and of the Churches they could number about fifty on the seaboard. In the Sailor's Home, in this city during the year ending the 1st of May, 1845, they had received and entertained 2,916 sailors, and during the last three years, inclusive of the one just mentioned, they had received 11,000 sailors in all. The Marine Temperance Society had been established and held its Tabernacle, on Monday evening. The exercises generally were of deep interest. The Secretary read an abstract of the annual report, in which it appears that many and cheering facts were developed regarding the social and moral improvement of the men who visit the great inland waters, as well as those who were employed on the seaboard. Mariner's Churches are increasing in every direction and of the Churches they could number about fifty on the seaboard. In the Sailor's Home, in this city during the year ending the 1st of May, 1845, they had received and entertained 2,916 sailors, and during the last three years, inclusive of the one just mentioned, they had received 11,000 sailors in all. The Marine Temperance Society had been established and held its Tabernacle, and the New York Marine Temperance Society had now enrolled on its pages 17,837 names. The total income last year was 450 men, 445 had voluntarily resigned their grog and on board of another, 300 out of 303 had done likewise. Home has been established for a bank for sailors' savings, the large amount of nineteen hundred thousand dollars had been saved in, and fourteen hundred thousand withdrawn, thus leaving an amount of half a million on hand, now absolutely belonging to seamen, or those in some way connected with them. With regard to their operations in foreign lands, they were of much importance not only to seamen, but to the moral improvement and diffusion of a knowledge of the Gospel in various parts of the world. In addition to Chagüina in the Pacific, New South Wales and France, they had one in the Sandwich Islands, and they intended sending one to China as soon as practicable. Without noticing the receipts of the auxiliary societies, their receipts for the year past have been $17,322 and their expenditures $17,322. From the receipts of the auxiliary societies added, they would extend $75,000. Temperance, both on sea and shore, was progressing with rapid strides. Seamen's Bethels and Seamen's Churches were strictly than heretofore; an increased desire for the Bible, and a fuller appreciation of its blessed truths, was more decidedly manifested.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was celebrated on Monday evening. We learn from the report that the receipts for the past year have been $91,469 71, and the expenditures $91,469 71. The Board has sent out during the year twelve new missionaries, and has under its care 14 stations, 16 Indians, 2 to the Iowa and Sac Indians, 1 to Africa, and 7 in China. The Board have under their direction 11 missionaries to Texas; 1 to the Creek Indians; 4 do. to Iowa, Sac and Ohio Indians; 4 do. to Chippewas and Ottawa Indians; 2 do. to Western Africa; 7 do. to Siam; 1 to Borneo, Hindostan; 17 do. to Allahabad; 15 do. to Furrukhabad Mission; 15 do. in China—making 92 missionaries in all, engaged under the direction of the Board. The Board has under the superintendence of its missionaries seventeen schools, containing about one hundred scholars. The missionaries report the generally prosperous condition, and contrast favorably with the English mission schools in the neighborhood. The report was read by Rev. at the various missions have published, under the supervision of the missionaries, 9,132 000 pages, in different languages; and it may be well to observe, that in the Chinese language they have published nearly 1,000,000, and a total of over 10 000 characters. There have been issued of the Missionary Chronicle, 6 000 copies, and of the Foreign Missionary 14,000 copies. The Siamese version is suspended. The Board has remitted to Geneva, for the purpose of evangelizing Europe, $3,000.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Twenty years ago Mr. Morse might have been considered a candidate for the mad-house, for proposing no more than he has effected in relation to Telegraphic communication. Now we are prepared fully to admit his ability, although it is evident that the public will view the practicability of annexing the continent with Europe, by reeling off from and to always shores any amount of intelligence, 10,000 if it were necessary, having observed more thickly the extremities liable to stricture, and scoured the whole from the centre to the circumference, with such energy and practical application, things before deemed impossible of accomplishment are effected: and what at first seemed ten minutes pure common place. The time we have no doubt is coming, when the sales at the great stock exchanges of the world, will regulate each other on the same day.

What an illimitable field for the imagination has this novel discovery opened! What changes in the whole destiny and character of the human race will such an instantaneous communication of all parts of the world with each other open! We say all parts of the world—for there is no objection, the ocean once traversed, to the extension of a wire over the whole habitable globe!

MILLERISM.

We continue to hear accounts of painfully ridiculous proceedings in Maine, growing out of the Miller delusion. The Bangor Whig, speaking of the fanatics, says they "Holy Ring" and "Slain of the Lord," "Holy Dancing," "Holy Laughing," "Rolling in pools of water by the wicked," and his followers have serious exercises of that sect, in that region. The editor adds, "One woman took her China tea-set, broke it into small pieces, and, using the rich material, threw it into the fire, in order to make it her offering." Another gave away her piano, and another her gold watch. While children were left to suffer for food—have no regard to regular hours of meals—neglected to be clothed—all these things they think they have the command of God."

Mr. Miller, who is a man of sound common sense in general matters, and has been guilty of few, if any of the extravagances into which his misguided followers have in this instance plunged, has published some exceedingly severe strictures upon the conduct of these people. They are extravagances, in fact, forbidden, translated into a Christian land. They look at their Maker in the same light that the poor Hindoo regards his cruel divinity, and act upon exercises in which man, originally by revelation, has been subject in all ages, viz, that cruelties to themselves, self imposed can make an acceptable offering to their God, or Saviour. We pity their delusion, and trust that it may operate as a warning to visionaries, to be careful how they follow fancies, they may think fanticism in motion." There is no knowing to what lengths ignorance will carry it.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

From Mexican papers received by the last arrival, we regret to learn that the city of Mexico has been again visited with an earthquake. On the 10th, three days after the other. The *Diario* states that it lasted forty seconds; that it overthrew many new buildings, and the facades of all those in the former estimations; and most of the inhabitants stricken with terror, left their houses and fled into the streets. The *Siglo* says that the letters furnish a gloomy picture of the desolation that has fallen upon Mexico. The "Hesitating year of the 12th century, and the year of the 10th completed the destruction of the cupola of Santa Teresa, a of increased the damage which the last three years, inclusive of the Santa Francisca. But for the shortness of its duration, the entire city would have been in ruins. The shock was felt in a number of towns and villages within a radius of several hundred miles. At Puebla the damage was great, and on the 7th, about 4 o'clock, P. M., but its effects were comparatively slight. Several churches were injured, and many private edifices were greatly damaged; though none were absolutely destroyed.

COALS TO NEW CASTLE.

It would seem that carrying coals to New Castle is not confined to the mere transfer to the sea, as the French have it, does not always prove a bad speculation. A vessel recently arrived at Boston from Palermo, with orange, which sold at a good profit. A cargo of lemons from Sicily had also been received. The master of an American ship, bound from London, writing from Matanzas, states that, had he taken a cargo of tent sugar at the rates given in the city of London, he could have sold them at Matanzas, so as to have realized 45 per ten freight.

JERSEY SCHOOL FUND.

The following apportionment of the $50,000 distributed annually for the support of Public Schools in New Jersey, was made on the 4th inst. by the Trustees of the School Fund: Bergen $1,000 50; Passaic $768; Essex $2,654; Warren $1,438 75; Hunterdon $2,326 50; Middlesex $1,915; Burlington $2,000; Camden $1,163 26; Salem $1,437; Atlantic $319 50; Hudson $615; Morris $2,332; Sussex $1,518 75; Somerset $1,000; Cape May $184 50; Gloucester $1,020 84; Cumberland $1,189 50; Cape May $484 50; Mercer $1,710 50.

BALTIMORE.

The Monumental City would seem to be the favorite part of Maryland for public enterprise. It contains one hundred and five, viz: Methodist Episcopal, 27; Presbyterian, 13; Roman Catholic, 11; Protestant Episcopal, 12; Methodist Episcopal, 5; African Independent, 5; Methodist Protestant, 3; Baptist, 9; Lutheran, 3; United Brethren, 1; Camdenite, 1; Evangelical Association, 1; Seaman's Bethel, 1; Unitarian, 1; Universalist, 1; Friends, 2; New Jerusalem, 1; Jewish Synagogue, 1.

PITTSBURG.

The sum collected in this city, for the relief of Pittsburg, will fall very little if any, short of $40,000. In New York, exceeding $25,000 has been collected—and the anticipation is, that it will be made up to $30,000. In Philadelphia, $12,000 is about $100 000. The inhabitants are taken hold with a great deal of spirit to rebuild the burnt district, and the papers state that there are abundance of goods, in many departments in hand, and ready for customers.

Local Intelligence.

MR. MURDOCH.

This accomplished elocutionist has commenced a course of readings at the Lecture Room of the Saloon of the Chinese Museum. They are very interesting Readings indeed, and include the books, which they interest the auditor.

☞ In the Court of Nisi Prius, on Monday, before Judge Rodgers, the case of William H. Keating against Dr. Jacob Bigelow, for malpractice in not reading the indictment, and that there was no offence charged in it which was liable at law, and accordingly the case was dismissed, and Mr. Dunn released from his recognizance.

☞ It is stated in a Washington paper, that the friends of Rear Sepitmus Tutton, late Chaplain to the United States Navy, are making arrangements to build him a Church in the Northern Liberties.

HOME MISSIONARY.

We would call the attention of the public, now at the time when the annual report is usually presented, to the operations of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, for which Rev. John Street, in Old York Road Church, is agent—or Missionary. The society effects a vast deal of good, blending with its spiritual operations the relief of the destitute, and the sick. Many of its members and officers include members of all religious denominations, and the question is never asked in the distribution of its charities, what is the belief he entertains. The first effort of the agents is to visit the widow and the fatherless, and to relieve the necessities of affliction. Thereby, relieving the need of the suffering. Rev. Mr. Street, the Society's Missionary, is indefatigable and devoted in his endeavors to do good, and the association could not have a better or more devoted man. He is ready at all times, to act as the almoner of the humane—and donations entrusted to him will be applied where they will effect the most benefit.

EXPRESS OF RIOTS.—At the late meeting of the Court of Quarter Sessions, information was received from Henry M. Phillips, Esq., one of the Solicitors of the County, enclosing a list of the names against which actions are pending in Kensington and Southwark riots. The number of cases is seventy-eight. The amount of claims is about $150,000. The amount of verdicts already recovered is about $12,000, being about $5,000 less than was claimed. Some portion of the cases are pending in the Supreme Court, and some are pending on points of law.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.—During the prevalence of the high wind, which blew a perfect gale, on Friday night, in Chester county, and the vicinity of the new Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Burrows, Pastor, were dislodged from their position, and the steeple, in part, fell into the cellar, carrying with them the scaffoldings, and doing further damage to the building. Fortunately, at the time of the occurrence, no one was in the premises.

☞ The following statement of the census of Camden, for the present year, is copied from the report of the Assessors of the Public Schools:—Whites, 4,063; colored, 241; total, 4,304; not returned in the census last year, 940. White children over five and under seven years of age, 970; colored do., 59; total 1,033. Number of houses occupied by whites, 777; colored, 59; total, 836.

FROM OUR OWN Correspondent.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Revulsion on Account of Mustachios!!!—Fashion in Christian Names—Winter Hunts—Internal Attempt—Discumberyassing—Curious Superstition—Marvellous Escape of Joseph Hume and the Premier—Recent Deaths—Miscellaneous—The Oldest Mason in England.

Bristol, England, April 3, 1845.

We have really some interesting events in every now and then, from our neighbors on the other side of the channel. For example, I find in a French letter, that a very curious revolt was on the point of breaking out the other day, in the province of Murcia, Spain, owing to what cause do you think? Why, to a decree forbidding the Government? To excessive taxes? To a scarcity of bread? No! it was owing to none of all these, but to *mustachios*! Yes, to mustachios. It appears that the Queen had issued a formal decree "prohibiting the wearing of mustachios by the soldiers of the army, or in the provinces, but particularly was it resolved in Murcia, where so great a revolt was produced, that the troops should be forced to obey the order of the Captain General, popular tumult was fomented, and a popular insurrection was the result. Indeed, it was so strong was the expression of the public will, and so violent the threats—that the Queen was actually compelled to revoke her decree, and permit her loving (?) subjects to wear their mustachios in peace. This incident will surely be handed down in history as the "Whisker Rebellion."

In Paris, a handsome Arab Chief, rejoicing in the name of Abd-el-Kader, created a sensation amongst the unmarried ladies. A few days ago, he "threw the handkerchief," and married a beautiful young Parisian lady *Mademoiselle Wisker*—aged and a lady, too, of family and fortune. Meanwhile, a young Arab Chief, and a fine fellow, is said to be in love with a turk of respectability at Alexandria, in Egypt, and was about to marry him, when the English Consul and a few friends interfered, and she was sent home in a state of disappointment and single blessedness.

The Duke of Beaufort, in England, has been remarkably cold both in France and England, has been distinguished in the latter country by his fine old English hospitality. Horses of the stag and wild boar in the forest of Fontainbleau in these bold recreations—the mimicry of war is also observed at all conferees has been out Lady-beyond, a graceful and handsome woman, who thinks nothing of clearing hedges and fences five or six feet high, leaping wide ditches, and riding over the country like the wind. In the quiet trying and adventurous of the hours, her Ladyship was generally "in at the death." This is one of the most favorite heroine, but in England, as you know, these equestrian accomplishments among ladies, are not so remarkable as in other countries. There has been a grand procession of fellies in Paris —one, a piece of the wood of the true Cross obtained by the Empress Helena. A. D. 326, in Algiers, a powder magazine has been blown up, killing two hundred Frenchmen, and wounding three hundred more. The Queen of the Royal pew in the Church of St. Roch, Paris, on the last Sunday in Lent. It exploded, but happily, though the Queen was present, and several of her friends were present, no one was injured. The perpetrator of this diabolical deed has not been discovered.

A very grand dinner was given a few days since in the French metropolis, by the Duke of Isles, and the dinner was followed and wound up by the extraordinary number of ten thousand candles. This festival was held in the Chateau de Versailles, and the dinner service of certain French ladies "dismemberment of themselves of their husbands," by poison, in an evil example for other aristocrats has been followed by the other ex. The Duke of Lourmel was on his trial in Normandy, on the horrible charge of poisoning his wife, in order that he might marry a young girl to whom he had become attached.

The superstitious portion of the Parisians have, this week been startled at the sudden fall for a chesnut tree in the garden of the Tuileries, which, for many years, has determined the fate of the French Empire. The mysterious of the birth of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome, with whose destinies it was, as it still supposed, was associated. This year it kept up the old custom.

The beats in France have been horribly vexatious. Many persons have been drowning, having been drowned by them in the woods. One of the most shocking deaths of the kind, was that of a young lady, a daughter of a large manufacturer, of a peasant at Lor, near the Pyrenees, in the very sight of his wife and children, who endeavored to save her assassin. A Spanish brigand, named Sastre, has been captured near Madrid, and charged with the murder of seven persons, and several attempted murders. There are 20,000 gipsies in Russia. At Munich, a short time ago, a young lady was found murdered, and a young man of her acquaintance was arrested for the deed, and her coffin. On the following day, her mother entered the room and found, to her great amazement and joy, that her daughter had risen again, and was playing with the flowers with which she was decorated for the tomb. The young lady ultimately recovered.

I was much gratified in a perusal of the Parliamentary debates, to observe that a well merited compliment had been paid by the Premier, to that useful and patriotic member of the House of Commons, Joseph Hume. This gentleman has ever been considered by Ministers of both parties, as a thorn in their sides, owing to the rigid manner in which he has investigated the public accounts, with the view of promoting national economy; and it is not, perhaps, generally known, that he has for many years received two or three checks in his own expense, to examine statements of finance, receipts and expenditure. In so doing he has effected a saving of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and the question is never asked in the House of Commons, "Where is Joseph Hume?" for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many, every one of them can escape his vigilant eye and scrutinizing glance. In a late debate arising out of the budget, Sir Robert Peel delivered himself in the following terms, which, considering that they were from a political opponent, are the more complimentary. Sir Robert said:—"Mr. Hume is an honorable gentleman, who, for the last twenty years, has, with great advantage to the country, and with great disinterestedness, applied himself to the consideration of financial matters. I admire that honorable member for his zeal and his industry, and differing as I do from him politically, I do say that he has rendered great service to the country. I am a political opponent of that honorable gentleman, but I never shall cease to do justice to him, or am only anticipating the judgment of a grateful posterity, when I say that, actuated by high, pure, patriotic, disinterested motives, he has rendered important services to his country." This speech was followed by immense applause, and must have been highly gratifying to "Joe Hume," who has ever been called by the soubriquet (alluding to his Scottish descent) of "the son tactile o' the whole."

Poor Thomas Hood, the poet, is gradually sinking into the grave. Among our recent deaths, we have to record that of Mr. Bowyer, who have, from circumstances, been distinguished in their day. One was William Crow, at an advanced age, who kept an inn at Dover. He was famed for having crossed the channel in a fishing-boat, and bringing to Lord Liverpool, in from him politically, I do say that he has rendered great service to the country. I am a political opponent of that honorable gentleman, but I never shall cease to do justice to him, or am only anticipating the judgment of a grateful posterity, when I say that, actuated by high, pure, patriotic, disinterested motives, he has rendered important services to his country." This speech was followed by immense applause, and must have been highly gratifying to "Joe Hume," who has ever been called by the soubriquet (alluding to his Scottish descent) of "the son tactile o' the whole."

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At a recent sale of autograp London, those of Lord Nelson and George Washington, brought the highest prices.

There have been several shocking accidents of late. During a storm at Lampeter, the gable end of a house was blown down, by which five persons were killed. By the upsetting of a boat at the Isle of Wight, six persons were drowned on Monday; and by a coal-mine accident at Pontypool, several were killed. At Falmouth, a few days since, a boy was saved from a horrible death by the sagacity of a dog. While his master's house was in flames, the animal seized the child's clothes and carried it infant in his mouth. Nearly the same incident reason more than instinct! In the Gower Street University, London, the students have unanimously adopted the black gown, a kind of student's robe, as at Oxford and Cambridge. Some men are not without a sense of humor. An instance of this kind occurred last week, when a man of gentlemanly appearance, who had been summoned on a jury, excused himself from serving, on the legal ground—that he had been once convicted as a felon!

We have a rare set of misquotists called the Salemites. I cannot tell you their particular tenets, but they must be attractive, seeing that last week, a clergyman in connection with the established Church is join them, and took the whole of his congregation with him.

A horrible murder has been committed in St. Giles's, in the very heart of London, where a woman named Mary Brothers, has been killed by a man with her own name, but whose is unknown, and he has hitherto contrived to elude the vigilance of the police. Jealousy is supposed to have been the motive for the dreadful crime.

Fires.

GREAT FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

A very destructive fire occurred in Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday last, which destroyed property to the value of between one and two hundred thousand dollars. Portsmouth is a old town, a quaint old place, with its habits of thrift and industry. Many vessels are built there, and once business has been quietly done in a sober sort of fashion. Now, steam has made much more noise and pretension. The local papers thus speak of the fire—the buildings being in the centre of the town:

"On Market street all is laid in ashes on the west side, from the store of Benjamin Brewster in the Melcalfe block, so called, both inclusive, except the store occupied by S. J. Dodge, grocer, on the corner of Hanover street, on the east side, from the store of Samuel Rowe & Co., adjoining that of Wm. Jones & Son, in the corner of the Melcalfe block, on Penhallow street, the brick block occupied by Coneber Derby and J. G. Read. Three wooden dwellings on Penhallow street are also consumed, and all the buildings in the rear to, but not including those on Daniel street. The fire was in a more pressure account of the damage, for just as we commenced writing, Hon. Daniel Kimball, Esq. We have not time to ascertain further particulars. Those already known have been mentioned. We are conclusion that the loss cannot be less than $120,000. Large three-story dwelling house on the corner of Hanover and Market street, occupied by Kittredge Shebler, provision store; C. E. Myers, clothing store; and Mrs. Lewis Brewster, dwelling house; N. K. Walker, hat store; Francis Dutch, boot store; J. G. Foland, fancy goods store; and Pembleton street, store occupied by Mrs. Knight & Co., grocery store; Methodist church; Hill & Carr, shoe store; brick block, Market street, owned by Wilkinson Rice and occupied by Nehemiah Moses, and Charles W. Clark, as clothing ware house; Walden's brick block, Market street, occupied by Kittredge Shebler, provision store; C. E. Myers, clothing store; and Mrs. Lewis Brewster, dwelling house; N. K. Walker, hat store; Francis Dutch, boot store; J. G. Foland, fancy goods store; and Pembleton street, store occupied by Mrs. Knight & Co., grocery store; Methodist church; Hill & Carr, shoe store; brick block, Market street, owned by Wilkinson Rice and occupied by Nehemiah Moses, and Charles W. Clark, as clothing ware house; Walden's brick block, Market street, occupied by Samuel Walden, provision store; J. Hanscom's shoe store; J. Holmes, J. W. Furnald, John Foster and Mr. Abbott, dwelling houses. Hanover street, a two-story wooden dwelling house, occupied by Gov. Edward Kent and Mrs. Pierce; a two-story wooden dwelling house, occupied by Hall Varrell; a two-story wooden dwelling house, owned by Robert Gray, and occupied by John Sanborn and William Jones; a two-story wooden dwelling house, owned by Marsh estate, and occupied by Samuel Hoyt."

☞ A destructive fire

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Notices of New Works.

SERMONS, by *John Baptist Mazzuchelli, Bishop of Cremona. With a Life of the Author. With an Introduction, by Rev. William H. Wilmer, D. D. Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton.*

The Sermons of Mazzuchelli are, to use the words of a recent critic, "distinguished for simplicity, knowledge of the human heart, natural and lively imagery, richness of ideas, eloquence and warmth. They contain no long reasoning, and no controversial zeal." The translation well supposed that in giving them an English dress they should adopt the simplicity of style characteristic of Chrysostom. He preached as one not having the respectable, and the dress of the Gospel before him; and plainly and earnestly of the duties and responsibilities of princes as of subjects. The Sermons are full of the spirit of true repentance, and went forward to call the public attention and admiration, in the second in the volume to "*post mortem dictu*." On the "Fear of Death and the Sacred." In effect is stated to have been almost universal. Even XIV having paid him the high compliment to say, "On hearing other preachers, I have been often pleased with them but on hearing you, I was displeased with myself." He died at the advanced age of seventy-five—as much beloved for his active Christian virtues as admired for his great talents as an orator. The publishers have given us here his sermons in a convenient and elegant form.

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY, from the EARLIEST PERIOD, to the PRESENT TIME. *By Frederick Kohlrausch. Translated from the German and Continued to the Year 1844, by James D. Haas.* This work has been before the German public nearly three years, and has been reprinted in every country in Europe, and in this country. The present is a fresh translation, from the last German edition, with the author's latest corrections and additions. It is in every respect a complete, though a concise history of Germany. It is published in parts, one of which are out, and will form an octavo of about 600 pages. The reputation of the work after so many years use is fully sustained; and the advantages of publication in a cheap form will be very great. The second volume will be issued in the same manner, and the whole will form a work which will be found valuable in the family circles and wonderful sagacity which abounds often exhibit. Like the other volumes of the series it is remarkably neat and cheap.

MORAL TALES. *By Maria Edgeworth. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart.* The second part of the Moral Tales, Tales of Many Edgeworth, Appleton's series, contains "The Good Aunt, and Mademoiselle Panache. In our last we spoke of the first part of the Moral Tales, and of Miss Edgeworth's Tales, and we have only to-day to repeat our approbation of the high moral tone which runs through all she has ever presented. Darley's illustrations are capital.

DISCOURSE ON INSTINCT AND FINAL OPTIMISM—*Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.* This is a discourse delivered upon interesting subjects. In the whole range of science there is nothing more interesting than the existence of instinct in animals, and the dialogues, between Lords Spencer and Brougham afford a convenient and comprehensive view of the present state of the subject.

NARCISSA'S RUIN. *Lea & Blanchard* have issued the first concluding parts of Nathalie's Ruin, translated by Mrs. Sidwell. A fictional of a peculiar character, full of variety and the work, in a well known and much esteemed translation. The publishers have issued it in their usual neat manner, and should have a place in every library which makes any pretension to completeness.

CLARKE'S EXPOSITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. *Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.* The volumes for the American edition of this work, which is to be in two volumes, are about to issue. It could not appear under better auspices, and with an editor's name in whom the public have more confidence.

VERPLANCK'S SHAKESPEARE. The Harpers' Illustrated Shakespeare, as it appeared by Verplanck, is now in its 59th number, and continues to support the high character which it early won from the admirers of the Bard of Avon. The cuts in the last number, to *T. B. Peterson, Zieber & Co., and Lindsay & Blakiston.*

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL. *New York: Harpers. Philadelphia: John Barclay.* We have before us the excellent and useful journal now appears in octavo form more desirable than the former publication in 4to. It is one of the best magazines published.

MAY CATHER'S LIGHTER. *Carey & Hart* have published a volume of Miscellaneous Poems, by the late Mary Cather, so far as they have proceeded. The volume is printed and published in the usual style of the publishers do not need to be told that it is a very amusing one.

REPUBLICATION. *J. S. Redfield*, of New York has issued the commencement of a new monthly number of the Penny Magazine, and will bring the work down as fast as the public take up the numbers, to the present. It is a work of great merit, and will be found so.

A FRAGMENT. *In the late Rev. Sydney Smith. Philadelphia: Zieber & Co.* The subject of this fragment, found among the author's papers on his death, is "Sydney Smith Church. It is characteristic of the writer, in every respect, and will amply repay a perusal.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WAR IN CHINA. *Philadelphia: Zieber & Co.* This forms the last volume issued from the press of Zieber of Travellers' Library. It is not necessary to say that it is one of the best and most readable books published.

PENNY MAGAZINE. The Penny Magazine—of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, is regularly received at our office, published by *John Barclay*. It is one its interest amid all the new competitors which have appeared during the year.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL REVIEW, *for May*, is certainly one of the best numbers we have seen. The articles are numerous and interesting. The frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. McIlvaine. *Zieber & Co. and T. B. Peterson.*

EUROPEAN SHARPSHOOT. *Hazard & Co.* have published a new edition of a work which has long been popular. Captain Dangerous—Nine Sugar and a set of Gentlemen—cheap and neat. *T. B. Peterson* has it for sale.

THE COMPANION. Carey & Hart's publication of the week, contains more of Capt. Chesterfield's story. This variety of a most excellent opportunity to obtain a most variety of interesting and cheap literary post tone matter in the land.

MISSIONARY HAND. *Haggerty* has published, and *T. B. Peterson* has for sale, a life of Mary Lundie Duncan, and cheap edition of Mary's's novel under the above title.

SMITH'S COMMENTARY. No. 21 of Mr. Campbell's edition of Smith's Commentaries is published, and brings the volume down to Psalm LV.

New York City.

☞ The walls of the Bowery stand firm all around, some of them being seriously injured. They are of great thickness, as well as height, and are almost relieved from the pressure they fierly ordeals through which they have passed. The gas hose appears uninjured.

☞ The New York Tribune says "specie continues to flow North, scarcely a day passing without a draft on some of the banking institutions."

☞ The export of domestic goods from New York, during April, amounted to 3,321 packages.

☞ The New York Gazette states that every vessel arriving at that city, is full of steerage passengers. The city of Boston, this year, will expect 20,000: and we hear that arrangements are making in England and Ireland, to send out an unusual number. It may be that the rumor of war may prevent many from embarking.

☞ The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York, has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the earned premiums of the year, payable in scrip on the 10th inst.

☞ It is said that the Concert Room at Castle Garden will comfortably seat 7,000 persons. All cannot, however, hear them.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

OREGON IN THE SHADE—GREAT EXCITEMENT ABOUT MAYNOOTH—TEA, BIBLE & SLAUGHTER IN SWITZERLAND —COMMERCIAL ADVICES—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the steamship at Boston, we have London dates to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th of April. There is little in the papers which is calculated to excite this country, as the Oregon matter has been overshadowed by a breeze upon a topic nearer to the heart than the Western Coast of North America.

The English papers had just got hold of the batch of anti-annexation matter, which appeared in some of the leading Texan papers a few weeks since, and was copied, it will be remembered, in substance into the Union. This naturally be expected, the English press is not at all sorry at the chance that Texas will not accept the offer. The latest news from Texas has probably corrected their error, and subdued their joy, if indeed the domestic excitement in which the steamer left England has subsided.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

Great excitement prevails on the bill brought by Sir Robert Peel, increasing the grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth to £26,000. He brought it forward on the 4th ultimo, in the Commons, in a speech of great length and power, in which he astonished his supporters by the boldness of his declarations. It was the great length to which he declared himself read to go to pacificate Ireland. The second reading of the bill was fixed for Friday, the 11th, and in the interim a most zealous agitation commenced out of doors.

Meetings were being held every where to petition against the grant, and the business of the House of Commons was nightly delayed by the reception of remonstrances. One of the English journals most bitterly opposed to the measure says

"The Established Church takes the lead in the movement; and considering that in many numbers there are thirteen thousand parishes in England, Scotland and Ireland, and that in each and parishes, it may easily be imagined what an enormous number of petitions will pour in from this source only. Much anxiety is excited as to what part the bishops will take. We can answer for the opposition as to two of them—the Bishops of Winchester and Chester—who will oppose the measure in all its stages. The Bishops of London and Exeter will probably follow their example; succeeding, for the sake of peace and quietness, to the countenance of the old order of things. The Bishop of Oxford, 600 proposed by Sir Robert Peel. The three great divisions of the Dissenters—the Wesleyans, the Independents and the Baptists—will also send up petitions from their respective bodies against the endowment. And as these three Protestant divisions constitute, together, nearly 9 000 congregations, and as some there will be this number to be added to the Established Church, the total of petitions, if this is further to be added at least 1,000 petitions from the Presbyterians of Scotland and Scotch Protestant Dissenters. The Irish Protestants will also petition in great numbers."

The bill came up on its second reading, on Friday. Among the speakers who took ground against it was Lord Macaulay, and from among the speakers in its favor, were Sir James Graham.

Meetings were held meeting in Dublin, on the 7th ult., Mr O'Connell said he had no doubt that the Union would be repealed, and that Sir Robert Peel would be the last bill! He referred to Sir Robert's changes, in his course in reference to emancipation, and other subjects, and said that he was glad to see that the new conduct was by his past. "Hurrah, then, for Peel and Repeal!" With a thing at American party, Mr. O'C. then concluded, in substance

"He had just read the (Maynooth) bill. He had not been engaged in preparing it; it was excellent, and the speech by which it was accompanied, excellent. He had not seen the plan itself was admirable. It was done in a noble and generous manner, and he was grateful for the concession. Had the bill been stated in its details, and quite satisfactory and to the Catholic people, it would have been given without restriction of any kind; but there still remained the penal laws to be repealed for repeal." He firmly believed, that for that very grand object, the Queen, Lords, Commons and Constitution Hall, I am obliged to you; and Repeal Association, Maynooth ought to pass by the end of August and cheers. Sir Robert Peel was well aware of the favorable impression which the Irish people produce on the minds of the people of this country; and, therefore, he had exercised the bringing of his he set the Americans at defiance. If he pressed the Irish people to the utmost, they would in this country, Ireland would set them at defiance too.

The repeal rent for the week ending April 5th, was £333, and, for the next week £700—four hundred of which was from America.

The Times had stated that the Bill would be passed in the Commons, and also in the Lords. Under the license of popularity which the Queen enjoys, she felicitated the Irish on the happy event. In reply to this it was supposed that the Queen would visit Ireland. Preparations were making to receive her, under Mr. O'Connell's auspices. Arches were being constructed, and bill repealers and half Conservatives. In some quarters it was intimated that she would go without her Minister. One of the Dublin papers, The Nation—a warm Repeal Journal, thus discourses

"The Queen is to come here early in July, and to be the guest, we suppose, of Sir Robert Peel, an honor for her Ministers to stay long enough to see the result. Nothing short of the concession, or fiery coercion—sugar plums, or the cannon shot, are to be considered. Repeal or slavery or firm men. Let her come—she is a young and kind hearted woman—she would be received with tenderness. Let her come—she is our first magistrate by courtesy at least, for she is not a slave, and shall remain so. Repeal! But let her not come, if she come to trick us out of our birthright—Liberty. To take us with a higher loyalty—to that a deeper love. Let her come, if she will—but she will not—amid a battle-ground of Irish—let her not pass the Boyne Water. The prince of O'Connell, the eldest-ground of Emmett, in hopes of touching to slavery—let her not be falsely made to hope that the Irish people shall stop their agitation because a Monarch hath come in. Let the Queen come, and shall remain a Queen, alternately, 'The Queen and Repeal!' Repeal and the Queen! Let all meet, and see its crushing acts, ready to worship her sympathy, as of savage child over the glitter of a flaming pomp. Let her come and right welcome; but assure may the end wither from our land, if we bow the knee of one our martyrs to our fatherland eyes, than Ireland, for courtesy or favor, shall be bought or sold by her Queen."

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton rose a shade after the debate of the 5th upon Oregon, but declined again from the country of the character and quantity of the crop put a stop to speculation, and sent cotton, which had advanced on the week, and even a quarter back to its old quotations. The sales of the week previous to the leaving of the steamer amounted to about 50,000 bales.

The American Provision Market was improved by the advices carried out by the Cambria. Beef and pork were in steady demand from 70s to 75s, and the same description of Pork 50s to 60s. Cheese has advanced 5s. on gro:ious rates. The impression in general that the present year will witness a greatly increased demand for American Cheese. In American Butter, there has been less doing, owing to the heavy arrival of Dutch Butter, and other causes.

The Money and Stock Market had felt the Oregon agitation a little, but what was deemed the critical condition of the Ministry in relation to Maynooth, more. Prices, however, had rallied and the market was firm.

The Iron Market, acted upon by the great demand for new lines of railway, continues firm and the price of the metal advances steadily. During the last four weeks an improvement of £2 per ton has taken place.

The Corn Trade is inanimate, and although the season is backward, it is found favorable for seed sowing. There is an absence of all speculation, and the trade merely supply their current wants.

Three hundred and forty-three shares of the U. S. Bank were sold at auction, in London, on the 12th of April. There were seven lots, the lowest comprising sixteen shares, and the highest 113 shares. The first offer was 10½ per share, when, after some competition, it was knocked down for 22s. per share. The remaining lots were sold at 22s. and 24s. per share. The shares were to be paid within seven days after the day of sale.

Thomas Hood continued seriously ill.

Messrs. Asspp, the great brewers of Burton Ale, have failed for £300,000.

Dr. Wolf, the Missionary, has arrived in England.

The recent sale of Mr. Folgambe's fat-hounds by Messrs. Tattersall realized about £1,600! The lot of five couple and one was sold for 200 guineas, and another of four couples and a half for 480 guineas.

The Prince of Wales's two Dutchess of Cornwall and Lancaster, produce an annual income of £82,947 per annum.

Over eight hundred thousand pounds of the a quarter of the surplus revenue, is to be applied to the reduction of the national debt.

Many murders were occurring in England and Ireland.

BLOODY AFFAIR IN SWITZERLAND.

The religious war in Switzerland has, at last, resulted in an engagement, in which 600 persons, at least, were killed, and, it is stated 1,600 were taken prisoners, and would probably be tried. A party of about 4,000 men, principally from the cantons of Argau and Berne, invaded the Canton of Lucerne, and attacked its chief town, in which are situated the schools, which began the difficulty on account of the admission of Jesuits as teachers. The result of the affair, which appears to have been a movement entirely of volunteers, unauthorized by the authorities, was, that from six to twelve hundred of the invaders were killed, while the army of Lucerne lost less than half a dozen killed, though many were wounded.

The attack took place April 1st. At the latest accounts great fears were expressed for the safety of the prisoners, and that some of them would be capitally executed. The diet were busily consulting some means of restoring peace, but the Catholic authorities, was, that from the contrary, and, indeed, throughout the State, for aught we know or have reason to believe to the contrary) are in a most thriving and flourishing condition. Within the last few years we have had an abundance of rain and electricity, which almost instantaneously produced an extraordinary effect in the vegetable world. Everything shot forth as if by magic. And we now have high promise of an abundant and rich harvest.

☞ Oh! what will we do if there should be a war?" said a daughter. "Do?" said the venerable old lady, with her venerable eyes sparkling with the light of other days—"do as I did the last time the red coats came over here. Make coarse shirts and patronize our own manufactures, you little!"

The total amount of beet root sugar manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland in 1844, was 5,597½ cwt., an increase of 1,732½ cwt., compared with 1843. Of this, 3,420 cwt. were manufactured at Stratford in Essex; the remainder at Liverpool and Portsdown, Downshire.

Miscellaneous News.

☞ The Boston Post says that some Millerites in Kirkland, Me., undertook to cure a man of an ulcer in the heel by praying and pouring cold water upon it. The result was, the patient was seized with violent pains, and will probably die in consequence.

☞ The steamer J. M. White brought to St. Louis, 1,400 bales of hemp, 173 English and Irish emigrants, the greater portion of the English are Mormons, on their way to Nauvoo. The Irish emigrants arrived at St. Louis with nearly 100 German.

☞ The railway between Paris and Orleans pays well. In one week the receipts were nearly $14,000, and the next week, after the opening of the present year, have been nearly a million of dollars. In one week they carried 70,000 passengers.

☞ The Fontaqua Lodge of I. O. of O. F., at Portsmouth, N. H., will celebrate their anniversary on the 30th inst. This Lodge has been in existence one year, and now numbers nearly three hundred.

☞ The Milan, Ohio, Tribune states, that the Treasurer of Sandusky county, in that State, has decamped, carrying with him the funds of the county, and the money belonging to the people of the county.

☞ The Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled at Louisville on the 1st inst. The Convention is composed by Delegates from the South and Southwestern States.

☞ In Hudson more buildings have been destroyed by fire, within a few years, than have been built in the same time. The town will handly increase at this rate.

☞ It is stated that there are two thousand acres of land in the State of Delaware devoted to peach orchards. The crop last year was 100,000 bushels.

☞ The competition in the lines of Northern travel is at present so great, that a person may go from New York to Montreal for three dollars and a half.

☞ The Convention in session in Louisiana to revise the Constitution, has rejected, by a large majority, the proposition to make judges elective.

☞ The fare from New York to Boston, on the Long Island Railroad, has been reduced to four dollars.

☞ Passengers are taken from New York to Albany for twenty-five cents.

The Markets.

SALES OF STOCKS.

2361 shares Wilmington R. R.	30½@31
1 " Commercial Bank,	87½
125 do. Reading R. R.	27½
100 do. Morris Canal,	30
50 do. Lehigh Navigation Co.	50
100 do. Penn. Township Bank,	1½
$1000 Lehigh Co., 6s, 1854,	90
$4000 State 5s,	71½
$3000 Wilmington R. R. 6s,	85
$5000 Wilmington R. R. 6s,	79
$4000 Penn. 5s,	89
$1500 State 5s,	89
$1000 Penn. 5s, Del. Canal 6%	89
$17,647 do. do.	89
$1000 Penn. 5s,	89
$1000 Lehigh 6s, 1844,	94
$1000 Penn. 5s, 1844,	89
$1000 Penn. 5s,	89
$1000 Penn. 5s,	89
$1000 Penn. 5s

Selected Poetry.

A POOR EXCUSE.

[The Knickerbocker furnishes the following "Poetical Epistle" from J. G. H., to a bachelor friend, urging him to come at once into the connubial state. He thinks "the sovereignest thing in creation."]

Don't tell me you "haven't got time,
That other things claim your attention;
There's not the least reason or rhyme
In the excuse you proffer me.
Don't tell me, sir!" rather tell,
Your duty is dearer than they 'ere;
And you will never relish the thing
Until you've tried it." Try 'em!

You may dream of poetical fame;
But the merry dance is nearer to scenery;
The best way of sending one's name
Is to "pop the question" to Jenny.
Ah! pshaw! you're a dunce,
Other anxiety flashing upon it,)
To say such a thing to Jenny!
Though a beautiful one, than a sonnet.

Don't be frightened at question-stories
Of "refusals" and "mittens" and "noes;"
To accept that's nearer to love,
Because they've known people mis-mated.
Don't believe, if they had their pleasure,
Because some "had bargains" are made
Would propose, as a punishment forever,
To lay on embargo on trade!

Then, Charley, put your declining good bye,
And dismiss all lunatic alarms;
I'll be sworn you're a girl to your eye
That you ought to have had in your arms!
Some thoughtful maiden, God bless her!
(I remembered with pride or with pelf,
Of every true charm in the universe
And given to us fault but yourself.

To pronounce me dull!
A caution which came from above,)
The sovereignest thing in creation
Is a upper-flat housekeeper in love.
Of "Time," but of Beauty and Love.
Then don't set a moment by time,
A prize that is truly worth winning;
Collect Time, in a do.,
And sadly profits of sinning

I could give you a basket of reasons,
For choosing the "double estate;"
It agrees with all climates and seasons,
Though it may be adopted too late.
Try one! answer 'no (genteelly;) first
Just think what a terrible thing
"I would have been, sir, for one not for you.
If every lad indicted the ring

Then there's the necessary token
By poetical algebra shown;)
If two would be a "great" as a "four,"
One half, by the law, is your own.
Then don't be a dunce, I implore,
Then don't be a dunce, I implore,
Though I never could see the addition
Quite plain in the issue of lovers.

Dependent! do not pretend
But have something "of your own" to lend,
Life's very important deed;
'Tis not that there's "poetry" in it,
As doubtless there may be to those
Who know how to find and to spin it;)
But 'tis money or "excellent plans."

Don't search for an "angel" a minute,
For compare none material to her,
After all, the dance would be in it,
For the world would be lightly swayed
The angels, it must be confessed,
In this world are rather uncommon,
And allow me, dear Charles, to suggest,
You'll be better content with a woman.

Then, Charles, be persuaded to wed
For a sensible fellow like you,
It is high time to think of a bed
And a board, and "Annie" for two,
Don't think about "something else" first,
A quiet climate" it should be;
A Major"—and not married yet!
Too should do "nothing," else for a year!

Scientific Humor.

THE CHEMIST'S DREAM.

[The ingenuity of the following capital string of scientific puns and play upon words, will especially commend it to our scientific readers, while those more of secular and social reading there will be found few indeed who do not appreciate enough of the vocabulary of a comic, at least, to appreciate, in some degree, "the fun of the thing." It is from the Knickerbocker.]

Methought I was exploring the hidden recesses of an extensive cave, whose windy passages had never before echoed to the tread of human foot. With ever-fresh delight was my soul delight. I was gazing at the thousand wonders which the flashing torch-light revealed at every side, at each step of my progress, when a strange sound, as of the fall of many waters, fell upon my ear. What such a sound could mean in such a place is more than I could divine.

Curiosity led me on in the direction whence it came. The fall of waters became louder, chafed as it would seem from the occasional bursts of merriment that were heard over the more and more distinct, until the dark and narrow passage I had been following suddenly opened upon one of those magnificent rock-caves, of whose grandeur and beauty of description can convey but a faint idea. A flood of light illuminated the arching roof with the vast columns of stalactite sparkling in crystals that supported it, and was reflected with imposing effect from the blue sheets of the same spar, several of the ponds while, that hung from the ceiling in graceful but substantial drapery, and stood in one of nature's noblest halls—but not alone.

A strange company had gathered there. Black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray," were there before me. A motley crowd had assembled in joyous mood and in holiday attire of the finest of creation, the Elemental of things.

In groups nothing ever surprises us. It seemed perfectly natural to see these fairy forms in that strange grotto; so, accosting without hesitation, the one nearest to me, I apologized for my intrusion, and was about to withdraw. From my new acquaintance, however, I received so cordial a welcome, and so earnest an invitation to become a partaker in their festivities, that I could not deny myself the pleasure of accepting the hospitality so kindly proffered.

I was soon informed that some of the leading characters in Knickerbocker had received some weeks before some having a general invite from party. Elegant family invitations had accordingly been sent out, one to each of the fraternity, and preparations for the feast made upon a most extensive scale. Sea and land had been ransacked for delicacies, and every thing was put in requisition that could minister to the splendor of the entertainment or the enjoyment of the guests.

At the hour I so unexpectedly came upon, them, nearly all the guests with their families had assembled in the strange drawing-room I have described, awaiting the summons to the banquet. Spacious as that drawing-room was it was nearly filled with the most interesting children of Nature. And here they were; now, not as in the chemist's laboratory, writhing in the toasted crucible, or pent up in glass bottles or peering out of gas bottles and Florence flasks, arranged in their natural forms each as air and acting as impulses prompted. There were those present of every hue, every style of dress, every variety of appearance. The Metals, the Gases, the Salts, the Acids, the Oxides, the Alkalies—all were there. From the rude form the diamond or coarse stone, they had come; and a queer assemblage, a more animated scene, my eyes had never before looked on.

Many of the ladies of the party were most tastefully attired. Chlorine wore a beautiful greenish yellow robe, that displayed her queenly form in good and graceful style; her fair daughter of Chromium particularly attracted my attention, with they gay dresses of the livliest green, yellow and orange red. Iodine had but just arrived, and was not yet disencumbered of an unpretending outer garment of steel gray that she resigned her person: but the warmth of the room soon displayed beneath it a dress of violet shade, when she appeared arrayed in a costume of unique style and splendor, somewhat resembling Carbonic Acid was there, but not in the airy dress in which I expected to see her. The presence of the iron band of adversity had been upon her, and now her silver was plain, simply made, and not unbecoming the head which the straightened circumstances to which she had been reduced compelled her to assume. Quite a contrast to her was mother Carbon, whose dress was extravagantly full, a widow in deep mourning, or a nun who had taken the black veil—so sable were her garments, so gloomy her countenance, had not her earrings of polished jet, and a circlet of diamonds that glittered on her brow assured me that she had not yet altogether renounced the vanities of the world. Not below all the room appeared to be Nitrous Acid, the graceful daughter of Nitrogen; airy she was in her demeanor and with those of deepest crimson, that contrasted finely with the light and almost white of the ruby in their redness.

Among the lady Metals, too, there were many of bright and most captivating charms but I must pass on to a description of the gentlemen of the party. Silver wore a suit of smokes yellow plush, while Phosphorus quite disregarded the usual conventionalities of the station assigned, by making his appearance in a pair of fresh, bright, golden locks of Hydrogen, or as he is sometimes called "Wild Wing," startled me by hitting by in a robe of living flame, the dress in which the former youngster is said to haunt church yards and ancient places, playing his pranks upon poor benighted travelers.

Few king of the metals, Gold, was arrayed in truly gorgeous apparel; though it must be confessed there was a golden and an air of magnificence about him, from which you would have expected better things. The gold seemed to have left its better nature, which leaned upon his arm a bright-eyed, unassuming creature, of sparkling worth.

Mercury was there, as lively and as versatile as ever; a most restless being; now by the thermometer, coming the schoolmaster tremendous; now by the barometer, predicting a storm in the regions overhead; now arm-in-arm with this metal, then with that; and they all, by the way, are mere old iron, had hard work to make him off. A strange character surely was he; a philosopher of uncommon powers of reflection; the rarest busy-body in the world; well versed in the art of healing; a practical amalgamator, and when enlisted with his customers, Amalgam, Tin Foil, and Tom Thumb, that manikin, whose acquaintance I made only three hours since, is no stranger to me. Tin! At New York more than a thousand times, at the Depot Grand, crowded to the utmost, and in the Rotunda of the Astor House, at Albert gave him royal entertainment, and the whole metropolis resounded with his praises enough to fill his carriage. Mr. Stratton, the little gentleman of the party was a returns of $25,000 sterling, last year, to the association of the Royal Family.

The boy, on the whole, is not undeserving of the gold-en success which fortune heaps upon him; his docility, his compliance and even his modesty are worthy of notice. Though his purse would enable him to have any coat the cuts from his hotel to the palace, there is neither to his manner which betrays a consciousness of such exceeding merit, that it may be supposed that he has not very long felt the proud sensations of a capitalist. Amiable and kind tempered, always ready to accommodate others by the least word or gesture of his manner, one might say that his position in life was of his own choosing, so well has he been with a liberal education, and made the whole look like a ball in Fairy Land.

But I must describe the table and its paraphernalia. The preparation of the viands, I mean, the baking, broiling, roasting, stewing and the like—had been committed to Calorie, who had long been considered a great chef department. The nobler of the Metals had generously lent their services to the occasion, while Carbon united with Iron to furnish the elegant steel pointed cast on the occasion. Ammonia provided the fine sett of China that graced the table; and Silex and Potash, with their attendants, as their contributions, cut-glass pitchers and tumblers, of superior pattern and transparency.

As among those sons of Nature there is no craving for artificial excitement, even Carbon, Hydrogen, (who, by the way, have done more to destroy the health of mankind than Old Father Mathew) were commissioned to provide the drinkables, and what beverage they furnished may well be imagined from the name. Carbon, with Oxygen and Hydrogen, found most of the vegetables and Nitrogen, whose assistance as commissary here was indispensable, joined them in placing before the guests a rich and liberal repast. No taste but would be satisfied with the banquet, and no appetite but would be cloyed with the profusion of good things.

Though the hilarity of the party which had been banned left but little for their associates to contribute, still some individual offerings to the feast deserve to be noticed. Thus the oysters, Carbonate of Lime had sent in the shell; the pyramid of ice-cream for the dessert were provided by the daughter of Chlorine and Hydrogen, and the Bi-carbonate of Soda was out several hours in the snow engaged in freezing them; and the almonds and raisins came from the conservatory of Hydrocyanic Acid, the druggist.

After grace had been said by Affinity, who is a sort of chaplain to the Elements, having declined to be the bearer of the grace of the company, a vigorous onset was made upon the glad things before them. At first all were too much engaged to converse, but the dessert appearing at last, as they crack'd the nuts the jest too was cracked; toast and song were called for, and wit and amusement seemed to prevail.

The King grew jovial in the order of Knights, and